

# ADAMS SENTINEL.

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or  
\$1 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT C. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 2  
weeks—\$50 per sq. ft. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOCATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. IX.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, MAY 21, 1861.

NO. 28.

## MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the Public generally, that he still continues at the above Establishment on Middle-creek, 2 miles from Gettysburg, where he is prepared to CARD WOOL into ROLLS, or manufacture it into Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets & Flannels, at prices to suit the times. His Factory is in complete order; and his work will be done in the best manner. For further particulars see handbills.

SAMUEL ARTHUR.  
AARON ARTHUR, Carder.

April 27.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, assignees, under a deed of Trust, of JOSEPH WOODS, of Hamilton township, hereby give notice to persons indebted to said Woods, to pay the same to them, and those who have claims against him, are requested to present the same to either of the assignees.

ISAAC TREAT, Assignee.  
CHAS. BARNETZ, Assignee.

April 27.

## NOTICE.

ANDREW HOFF, of Straban township, Adams county, having assigned his property to the subscribers for the benefit of his Creditors, those persons having claims against him, are desired to present the same to HENRY WITMER, one of the Assignees, immediately. Those who are indebted to him, are desired to pay the same to either of the subscribers, without delay.

HENRY WITMER, Assignee.  
MARTIN BOYER, Assignee.

Oct. 27.

## Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade in the borough of Gettysburg, on Friday the 15th day of May inst., at 10 o'clock, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

J. BENNER, O. S.

May 4.

## DE LA MONTERAT'S INDIAN SPECIFIC.

From the Western Methodist.  
A WESTERN STORY,  
FOUNDED ON TRUTH.

The State of Georgia is one of those warm cotton-planting regions where negroes live and labor. The white population, of course, fill the offices of Church and State, and attend to the merchandises of the land. Mr. Henry Lossley was the son of a gentleman who was in but moderate circumstances. He was raised in the general custom of raising children among southern planters; he received a tolerable education & some knowledge of book-keeping, having spent a few months in the house of N. in the town of A.

In the nineteenth year of his age, he formed an attachment for Miss Mary Lansing—a lady of some accomplishments and great personal beauty; but her patrimony was small. Mr. Lossley and Miss Lansing were frequently in each other's company, and every time they met, their mutual attachment increased. They often spoke of their affection for each other, and lamented that their prospects were not such as to justify a connection for life. Thus matters went on with them for several years, till at length, finding it impossible for them to be happy unless in each other's society, they determined to cast their lots together, and if they should not be able to move through the world in the style they could wish, that, at all events, they could support themselves decently; so they were united by that tie which is the most sacred and endearing that can be formed in this life.

For some months after their union they did not seem sensible of their want of pecuniary means; but it soon became evident that they would have to gain support by their actual labor; and it was also certain that in that country they could do no more than obtain a mere subsistence; and at last, in old age, be without any settled home, to which they did not seem willing to submit. It was thought best that Mr. Lossley should travel into some new country, get a piece of land, make some little improvement on it, then return to carry out his companion. Many were the anxious thoughts that filled their bosoms. The husband had his fears lest he should fail in obtaining a pleasant home for his beloved one whom he was about to leave behind; and the wife already began to count the months, the weeks, and even the days, she should be left as it were alone in the world; while on the other hand, they both looked forward with pleasure on the time, when,

Dr. Lyon's Antitubercular Pills,  
Lees Eye water,  
A superior article of Black Ink, in pint bottles,  
A superior article of calcined Magnesia, put up in ounce bottles,  
Nipple shells, &c. &c.

Z. DANNER,  
Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

IVERWORT.—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort; for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.  
May 26.

Potter's Catholicon.

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and in-veterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blisters on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tertian in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the

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SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.  
Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

A SUPPLY OF Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received, and for sale at the Drug Store of

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Gettysburg, March 9.

## POETRY.

### THE RAINBOW.

BY FELICIA HEMANS.

"I do set my bow in the clouds, and it shall be a token of a covenant between me and the earth."—GEN. ix. 13.

Soft falls the mild reviving shower  
From summer's changeable skies.  
And rain drops bend each trembling flow'r,  
They tinge with richer dyes.

Soon shall their genial influence call  
A thousand buds to-day,  
Which, wanting but that balmy fall,  
In hidden beauty lay.

E'en now full many a blossom's bell  
With fragrance fills the shade;  
And verdure clothes each gaye dell,  
In brighter tufts arrayed.

But mark that arch of varied hue  
From heaven to earth is bowed!  
Haste ere it vanish, haste to view,  
The rainbow in the clou.

How bright its glory! there behold  
The emerald's verdant rays;  
The topaz blends its hue of gold  
With the deep ruby's blaze.

Yet not alone to charm thy sight  
Was given the vision fair;  
Gaze on that arch of colored light,  
And read God's mercy there.

It tells us that the mighty deep,  
Fast by the Eternal chain'd,  
No more o'er earth's domain shall sweep,  
Awful and unrestrain'd.

It tells that seasons, heat and cold,  
Fix'd by his sovereign will,  
Shall, in their course, bid man behold;  
Seed time and harvest still.

That still the flower shall deck the field,  
When vernal zephyr blow,  
That still the vine its fruit shall yield,  
When autumn sunbeams glow.

Then, child of that fair earth, which yet  
Smiles with each charm'd window'd,  
Bless thou his name, whose mercy set  
The rainbow in the cloud.

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fell into the hands of one, whose name will be "repeated in that day." Suffice it to say, there was one with whom Mr. Lossley had been a competitor. An answer came—but not from Mrs. Lossley, but apparently from her father, with whom he left her during his absence. O horrid letter! never shall I forget its language!

"DEAR SON: Your wife took sick about a week after your departure. At first we did not entertain any fears concerning her. After some days her brain became affected and she lost her reason, and while in this situation she called every person who was in attendance on her and came to see her "Henry!" A short time before her death she came to herself, and seemed to have but one desire to live, which was to see you! and her last sentence was, "Oh, my dear Henry, and shall see him no more in this life!"

On the reception of this letter, Mr. Lossley became almost desperate. His whole amount of earthly good seemed to be cut off at one stroke. He made several attempts to answer this letter, but found it impossible to write on such a painful subject. He became a solitary man—being in a land of strangers—and had no person to whom he could unbosom himself; and though grief is fond of company, yet he had to share his alone. The thought of returning to the place where he had so often beheld the fair face and lovely form of his now lost Mary, without being able to see her, he could not bear; and having left but little behind, save his companion, that was of any consequence to him, he gave up the idea of returning. Neither had he any disposition to settle himself, and finding that he could sustain his grief better when travelling than in any other way, he wandered off without any settled point of destination. At length he found himself at the Lead Mines in Missouri. But he yet beheld objects that reminded him of his loss, which induced him to sink still deeper into the bosom of the great forest.—So he joined himself to a company of fur traders, and shaped his course to the Rocky Mountains.

It was the custom of the company to post a watch at night, which was agreed to be taken by turns; yet, for some time, Lossley volunteered his services every night—so that when his companions were asleep, he would look on the moon and stars which once shone on him, when he, with his fair one hanging on his arm, used to take their little evening excursions.—The scream of panthers did not interrupt him, while for the lamentation of the owl he had a particular fondness, and rarely for months did he take his departure from a camping place without leaving the letters "M. L." on some one of the hither-to undisturbed trees of the forest.

He passed nearly two years among the North Western Indians. The hardships he endured, the dangers through which he passed—all had a tendency to call off his mind from former sorrows, and the females that he sometimes looked upon were so unlike his Mary, that by the time he returned to Missouri, he had, in some degree, obtained his former cheerfulness. But no sooner did he enter the settlements where again he beheld the fair faces and graceful forms, than a recollection of his departed glory returned. But the roll of years at length wore away his grief; and finding at last an object on which he could place his affections, he again entered into a married connection. From the time that he left his companion in Georgia till he married his second wife, it was about five years.

But what shall we say about Mrs. Lossley? for strange to tell, she yet lived! Weeks, months, and years had rolled by; but had brought no tidings of her absent husband. Post offices were examined—but no letter came. His name was looked for in the public prints; but could not be found. Travellers were inquired of, but to no avail. Not a word could she hear of him. At length she gave him up as dead, and conceived of his death in many ways; at one time she would fancy she could see his bones at the bottom of some stream in which he had been drowned by attempting to cross; again she could see him in some lonely spot, murdered by robbers, or destroyed by Indian violence; and at other times she would fancy she saw him languish on some foreign bed; and after a long and lingering illness, fall into the grave among strangers! A thousand times she looked out on the way she saw him depart, and mourned him dead till time dried away her tears.

After the lapse of seven long years and more, after the departure of Mr. Lossley, Mr. Stark offered his hand in marriage to Mrs. Lossley; and as it was firmly believed by herself and friends that Mr. Lossley was dead, and Mr. Stark being a gentleman worthy of her, she accepted the offer, and they were married.

At this time Mr. Lossley was living

with his second wife in the State of Missouri, where he continued to live for something like 18 years. About fourteen years after his marriage his second wife

died, and he was left with two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter was the eldest, and took charge of her father's house—but in little more than three years after the death of her mother she married, and moved to North Alabama, and her father and little brother went with her.

He was about contracting for a piece of land in the neighborhood of where the town of H— is now built. He availed himself of the first opportunity of writing a few lines to his companion in order to let her know where he was and what he was doing.

This letter never reached the beloved object for whom it was intended—but

her husband and father, and having but one child, and that a little daughter, she removed to North Alabama also, to live with an aged uncle who was living in that part of the country. So that Mr. Lossley and Mrs. Stark became neighbors, and they again became acquainted with each other as Col. Lossley, the title he had obtained when among the fur traders and Mrs. Stark. They soon formed an attachment for each other, and Col. Lossley eventually offered her his hand in marriage, which was accepted. It is to be observed that during the whole of their intercourse they both took great care never to mention any circumstance connecting itself with their first marriage; and both passed for having been married but once; they had both been so very cautious on this subject, that the slightest trace of their former acquaintance was not discovered until the night before the marriage was to have been solemnized.

From the Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

## DRIVING A PIG.

I was sauntering along the southern part of Second street the other day, when my attention was suddenly arrested by a voice around the corner, raised in alternate expressions of passion and of endeavor, though the object to which the language was addressed, as well as the speaker was out of view.

"Arab, my darling, now come along with me, like a good natured reasonable creature as ye are—will ye now, hon'ey?" and then—"The devil burn ye for an obstinate baste! By the powers, I lay the little ind of my finger on your carcass, I'll tache ye manners! Ay, now—fair and softly—say, boy, say, ay! and round the corner, like a streak of lightning, came a full grown hog, scattering in lamentable confusion the contents of a poor old woman's bill of fare—gingerbread, Easter-eggs, marbles, and all—and Paddy in full chase, with cheeks like a red cabbage or a pickled beet, and a brow like a thunder storm. "The devil catch ye for a murderous villain as ye are. Stop wid ye—stop!—that's not the road. Now, this bates the bugs, and the bugs bite all Killarney!" and the son of Erin seated himself on the curb-stone, "with despair in his heart and a tear in his eye."

"Of all the creatures," thus soliloquized he, "I ever had the bad luck to meddle with, by the parties of old Ireland—but this bates. I can drive a pig as well as another man; but faith, I think the ghosts of all the pigs that died since the days of the blessed Saint Patrick are in the creature."

"Catch him by the tail, Paddy," quoth I. "So I would, yet honor, but by my soul, the creature bites me running."

"Now, come, honey; be aisy, will ye?"—And Paddy sneaked up to the pig, who had stopped to regale himself upon the offals of a kitchen, till he got within a few feet, and then made a dreadful set at the creature's tail. And now came the tug of war—but the hog proved the strongest, and brought Paddy innocently on his marrow bones in the mire, and the pig, making for the side-walk, encircled himself between the legs of a gentleman passing, giving what is technically called a "hiss," and then scammed away after his own vagaries, to the great delight of a raft of boys—who followed in chase—and I came away.

Christopher Nemo.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

## LAW CASE EXTRAORDINARY.

The HUSTINGS Court held for the city of WILLIAMSBURG has just terminated a very laborious session. Among the causes disposed of from the calendar was the important one of William Lyons, Simon Gillist, for trespass, assault, and

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

COMMUNICATED.

**MILITIA MEETING.**  
At a meeting of the members of the 2d Battalion, 90th Regiment, Penn. Militia, and on the 4th day of May, pursuant to public notice, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburgh, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the ensuing election for Militia Field Officers;—the meeting was organized by appointing HENRY BITTINGER Chairman, and THOMAS J. GODFREY Secretary.

On motion, the meeting went into a session of Candidates, when

Mr. WM. R. STEWART, was nominated as a suitable person to fill the office of *Brigadier General*.

Major JOHN WOLFORD was nominated as a candidate for the office of *Colonel of the 90th Regiment*.

Adjutant WM. F. BONNER was nominated as a candidate for the office of *Lieutenant Colonel*; and

LEVI MILLER, Jr. Esq. was nominated as a candidate for the office of *Major of the 2d Battalion of the 90th Regiment*.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers of the country.

H. BITTINGER, Chair'n.  
T. J. GODFREY, Secretary.

## THE TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.  
**Speculations in Stocks and real property is more general and extravagant than it has been before, for many years, in all our principal cities. A gambling spirit is apt to prove epidemic, and becomes violent in proportion to its spread. It seizes on men in all sorts of circumstances, diverting them from the regular pursuit and hope of industry, and stimulating them to risks by which their minds are kept in extreme agitation and all their means exposed to sudden and ruinous vicissitudes. We are told by intelligent gentlemen who have been lookers on, of late, at Boston, New York, and in our own city, that multitudes are now prominent and desperate dealers in the stock and other speculation markets, of classes and ages, callings and positions in life, that formerly were never seen nor expected, and themselves never thought of acting in such scenes. Small tradesmen, shopkeepers, clerks of all degrees, operatives of town and country, members of the learned professions, students in the schools, beginners in the world without capital or with a little, all frequent the exchanges and the auction-grounds to try their fortunes as with the lotteries. They chase bubbles not less intently than those who have leisure and money to spare. We scarcely need add that this diffusive excitement, subject as it is to rumors and various chances of the day or hour, is unfavorable to productive industry, to steady habits and sure aims, and to morals which are always more or less in danger when hazard and cupidity, governs action, and determines fate in a general whirl of spirits and thoughts.**

Nat. Gaz.

**Actions and Reactions.**—By way of giving what it, no doubt, deems a salutary caution to the over sanguine, in these piping times of speculation, the N. York Journal of Commerce of Thursday, has the following "leader":

Was there ever such a time as the present? Every thing is dear but money. Land,—no matter where nor what is bought up at extravagant prices, as if the limits of the country had already become too contracted for its inhabitants.

Even Texas is not too distant for the rage of speculation to wend. Stocks, goods, groceries, and almost every thing else, partake of the general impulse. What is the cause of all this? It is reaction consequent upon the stagnation of business a year ago. It is one extreme following another, and perhaps preparing the way for a repetition of the first.

Every body is rushing into engagements, as if they could be cancelled by a stroke of the pen. The Banks deal out freely, the U. S. Bank taking the lead, and allowing herself to become deeply indebted to the local institutions. What will be the issue of all this? "Increasing and still increasing prosperity" will be the reply. We hope it and try to believe it. But really we are not without misgivings on the subject. If the panic-makers of 1833-4 would exercise their votation a little at the present moment, we are not sure but they would do the community a service. Certainly the rage for speculation needs rather to be checked than fomented.

## MICHIGAN.

This splendid territory, but a short time since a howling wilderness, is filling up with almost unexampled rapidity. We learn from a gentleman recently arrived from Detroit, that the tide of emigration flows in with increasing rather than diminishing strength; and that it might be thought from the numbers crowding to the west that N. England had been loosened from her foundations and is precipitating herself upon the West. Thousands on thousands of families will probably settle in Michigan this season. The prairies are assuming the aspect of cultivation; the forests are bowing "beneath the sturdy stroke" of the settler; saw-mills are being erected on the streams; and villages and towns are springing, as by magic, in the bosom of the wilderness. The natural advantages of Michigan are very great; and we have every reason to believe that she will soon become one of the most flourishing and perhaps one of the most powerful members of our national sisterhood.

New York has recently been visited by a tremendous storm. It commenced from the north-east at 6 o'clock on Monday

evening, the 27th ult. with great violence, it is said, than any since that of Nov. 1833. The rain fell in torrents during the night and continued till 8 in the morning, when the wind shifted to the north-west. The destruction of property was almost unprecedented. The fury of the storm fell principally upon the shipping. Five vessels were sunk, a great many were driven to sea, or stranded on the numerous coasts surrounding the harbor, and nearly all the ships in port were more or less damaged. The steam-boat Chief Justice Marshall, which left New York, on Monday evening, for New London, Conn. was obliged to come to anchor off Saybrook. She parted both cables and both boilers rolled overboard. She was thrown on the rocks near New Haven, and is stated to be a total loss. The pilot took to the small boat and was drowned. The crew and passengers were saved. The Star estimates the damage to the wharves at \$2,000.

## Lancaster Union.

**Temperance on Rail Roads.**—In building the three Rail Roads from Boston to Providence, Worcester and Lowell, total abstinence has been the rule with regard to the use of ardent spirits; and it is now the rule for all those who manage the engines and cars on the roads. In building the roads, some of the contractors from the first refused to furnish their men with spirit, or permitted them to bring it on the ground. It was soon perceived that these contractors avoided all difficulty with their men; that their men did more work; and that, although most of the laborers were Irish, the territories of the temperance contractors were so much more comfortable, that they were most popular, and could always select the best hands. The Boards of Directors became so fully convinced of the advantages of temperance, that they made it a condition with the contractors that they should give the men no intoxicating liquor. Coffee and tea were substituted, and cold water.

On all these roads perfect order and decorum have been preserved. Not even the civil authorities have been called on to preserve the peace. On other roads where the same description of laborers have been employed, there have been repeated murders, endless fights, often with deadly weapons, and the whole territory around has been rendered insecure. The civil authorities have been set at utter defiance. The military forces, after being harassed by marchings and watchings, have been unable to restore order. We have no doubt that the difference between the peacefulness of the East and the riots at the South is to be attributed chiefly to the difference in the use of intoxicating drink.

With regard to the engineers, we have no hesitation in saying that the Eastern road ought to be every where adopted.—No man who puts an enemy in his mouth which may steal away his senses, ought to be entrusted with the tremendous energies of steam machinery when the lives of hundreds of passengers are at stake.—

**Packet Boat Stock.**—The Albany Evening Journal says:—We are informed that the stockholders in the Utica and Schenectady Line of Packet Boats, divided **SEVEN-HUNDRED PER CENT** as the profits of last season. A new Line has been started this spring, but the fare is reduced. They charge \$3 50 for 80 miles, which is too much, as is shown by their enormous dividend.—N. York Gazette.

An officer of the Bank of the U. States arrived a few days since at Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, with orders from the Directors to close all further business at the Portsmouth branch, preparatory to its dissolution.

The Branch at the city of Washington lately received the same orders. At Fayetteville, N. C. the Bank commenced winding up its business some time since.—N. Y. Cour. & Env.

The orders to the branch in this city were, we understand, not exactly to close all further business, but so to order affairs as to close its business within a year; a thing which we apprehend, not only here, but at every branch of the Bank south or west of the main stem, will be easier said than done.—Nat. Int.

**Hurrah for a Free Country.**—Between five and six o'clock last evening as we were passing through Defancy street, and when opposite house No. 25 of that street, we observed a man standing in a threatening attitude with a large stick, shouting, at the top of his voice, "hurrah for a free country," and the next moment applying the stick or club to a large bow window, every pane of which he quickly demolished. We crossed the street, and found close beside him his poor heart-broken wife, entreating him to desist, but so I saw was in, and his senses out.

After demolishing the window, the next attack was upon the contents of a small store, kept by his wife for the support of herself and her little ones. The woman was now fearing a personal attack from the enraged monster. By this time a number of persons had collected, and the fury of the maniac was abated; still, assistance was sent for to the upper Police Office. We remained long enough to ascertain, that all the persons committed by the wife of this man, her husband, was in a flood of tears, when her inhuman husband entered in a state of deadly intoxication. These are some of the effects of rum-drinking.—N. Y. Cour. & Env.

It is probable that the banking capital of the several States has been increased not less than fifty or sixty millions, since it was determined that the Bank of the U. States should be put down. The next year will add a great deal to this amount, if there be not a "blow up" in the mean time!

Niles' Reg.

Ten times the amount of foreign capital has been introduced into the U. States that was invested in the Bank of the U. States at the time of the veto—and more than ten times that amount had been introduced before. We do not complain of that. Capital is wanted in a new and rapidly growing country. Pennsylvania is sold to the British," as Washington city is to the Dutch—but the money, if rightly expended, was rightfully borrowed. In N. York there are very large deposits of English capital; one of the deposit banks belongs, "body and breeches," to a "most noble marquis"—except about a sufficiency to form a board of Directors. This is all well. And we see at N. York a loan is authorized of two millions and a half of dollars to bring in the Croton river, which is to be raised in Europe; and we say that is well; also, Louisiana is said to have a banking capital of 50,000,000 dollars; (fifteen millions incorporated since the last year,) a large part of which is foreign. We have no horror of FOREIGN CAPITAL—if subjected to American management.

## Niles' Register.

A poor family by the name of Silver have been, for a short time past, the occupants of a house at some distance from the village of Concord, (N. H.) The house consisted of a single room and cellar; the latter deep and containing two or three feet of water. On the morning of the 24th April, as Mrs. Silver was sitting on the hearth engaged in teaching three of her children to read, the whole chimney, from some defect in the foundation, suddenly gave way, and was precipitated into the cellar, carrying with it Mrs. S. and her children. On recovering her first shock of the fall, Mrs. Silver found her feet wedged in among the bricks and neither of her children visible. By feeling about in the water, however, her hand came in contact with the foot of her eldest child, (a boy eleven years of age,) and she succeeded in lifting him out, and placing him on the floor above. After further search she chanced to touch the hand of her daughter, the body being completely enveloped in bricks. With considerable difficulty she contrived to extricate the apparently insensible body, and placed it on the floor. The remaining child she could not discover. Assistance from the neighbors soon came to hand, and after removing a large quantity of brick, and bailing out a part of the water, the lifeless body of the child, a boy of six years old, was discovered and taken out. The girl was burnt by the hot bricks, and bruised in so shocking a manner that, though alive on Saturday morning, it is very doubtful whether she recovers. Mrs. S. and the eldest boy, it is believed to do well, though badly bruised.

The boy who was killed still retained the book which he was reading tightly grasped in his hand, and, from appearances, he must have been killed instantaneously.

**Packet Boat Stock.**—The Albany Evening Journal says:—We are informed that the stockholders in the Utica and Schenectady Line of Packet Boats, divided **SEVEN-HUNDRED PER CENT** as the profits of last season. A new Line has been started this spring, but the fare is reduced. They charge \$3 50 for 80 miles, which is too much, as is shown by their enormous dividend.—N. York Gazette.

An officer of the Bank of the U. States arrived a few days since at Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, with orders from the Directors to close all further business at the Portsmouth branch, preparatory to its dissolution.

The Branch at the city of Washington lately received the same orders. At Fayetteville, N. C. the Bank commenced winding up its business some time since.—N. Y. Cour. & Env.

The orders to the branch in this city were, we understand, not exactly to close all further business, but so to order affairs as to close its business within a year; a thing which we apprehend, not only here, but at every branch of the Bank south or west of the main stem, will be easier said than done.—Nat. Int.

**WILMINGTON, Del.** April 28.  
**Death by Poison.**—Two children living in King street, named Henry and Edward Burton, the one aged about 4, the other about 2 years, died on Friday under symptoms as induced the medical attendants to subject them to a *post mortem* examination. Their stomachs were found to contain a large quantity of arsenic, sufficient to have caused the death of half a dozen children. A coroner's inquest was called, and their verdict, we understand, was—death by arsenic.

There are rumors concerning this affair, which it would be improper to publish, but the occasion should not be permitted to pass without remarking upon the carelessness with which this deadly poison is vended to irresponsible and unknown persons. Apothecaries should in the absence of any legal regulations, exercise a proper discretion in this matter, and refuse the pernicious drug to any but physicians, or well known and responsible individuals.

**ALEXANDRIA, (Lou.) April 8.**  
A remnant of several broken tribes of Indians are to be found wandering about in most parts of our States. Their condition is truly miserable as time has pro-

ved it to be impracticable to reconcile them to the customs of civilization. The following occurrence is an evidence of the tenacity with which they will adhere to laws that prevailed with their respective tribes, and, we believe, now prevails with most of the tribes in North America.

When an Indian is slain, the murderer is in turn killed by the nearest relation of the deceased. In accordance with this custom, several years ago, an Indian was brought to this place to be offered up as a sacrifice to the manes of another Indian, whom life he had previously taken. The nearest relation of the deceased appeared to perform the part of the executioner; but the sympathies of the whites becoming enlisted, they interfered and deprived the Indian of his gun. The intended victim sat by the side of his grave with perfect composure, and insisted on his execution. As the hour appointed for execution was drawing to a close, the relation of the deceased, becoming frantic from disappointment from having been deprived of his gun, seized a spade, with which he executed his deadly purpose before any timely interference could be effected. A brother of this victim, at that time a lad about fifteen or sixteen years of age, was exceedingly enraged at the manner of execution, and threatened to be revenged. This threat was put in execution near the same spot, a few nights since by killing the avenger. But the life of the last slayer was doomed to alone for this act, and he himself was offered up a sacrifice the very next day.

**THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.**

**An American Brutus.**—A few days since, young Buchanan, (son of Judge J. Buchanan,) was tried at Annapolis, Md. on an indictment for the murder of Ellis, whom the former shot down, in self-defense from a mob headed by Ellis, a few weeks since. Efforts had been made by the respectable and influential citizens of the State to induce the Attorney General to enter a *nolle prosequi*; but the application being made known to Judge Buchanan, (the father of the accused) he with Roman firmness and virtue, sternly forbade the measure, and directed the trial to proceed. He was attended and supported to the Bench by Roger B. Taney and other distinguished Marylanders. The spectacle must have been sublime—the grey-haired and fond-hearted but noble and firm old man, sitting in judgment in a cage of iron and death upon his own son. The trial was full and fair. The evidence indicated the existence of a concerted design on the part of the deceased and his companions to mob and murder Mr. Buchanan; that he avoided a collision with him as long as it was consistent with his safety, and it was only on compulsion and in the last resort, he took the severe measure which ended fatally.

Towards the conclusion of the trial the agitation of the father became extreme; but was finally terminated by a verdict of *Not Guilty*, which the Jury returned without leaving the box. Such incidents prove that notwithstanding the flagrant interest of the public in Balloon ascensions:

The *Aerial Ship*, or *Star of the West*, which lately made a voyage from Cincinnati to the Alleghany Mountains, 350 miles, in 9½ hours, will take her departure from Cincinnati, about the middle of May, and, if the wind permit, proceed to the Atlantic Ocean.

R. Clayton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has made several alterations in his *Aerial Machine*, which will enable him to continue in the atmosphere a greater length of time than he continued on his last voyage, and that he is desirous of making a voyage, if the wind be favorable, from this city to the Atlantic Ocean.

R. C. will be supplied with a Mail Bag containing the Newspapers of the day, and a number of letters for the East.

He will take his departure from an amphitheatre on Court Street, between Race and Elm Street, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Due notice of the day of ascension will be given.

**PHILADELPHIA, May 1.**

**Outrage.**—On Sunday evening last, a man named John Rodgers went into the Baptist Church in Delancy street, and addressed the preacher in a loud voice, saying that he could not preach him.—He then repeated the Lord's Prayer in a most obstreperous and profane manner, and by continuing this course of conduct that it was found necessary to send for an officer, and have him taken into custody.

On Monday morning, he was brought up to the Upper Police Office and fined \$25, and in default of payment was committed to prison.

**The manner of forming juries in Virginia** is very singular, and is, we believe, practised in that state alone. On the morning of the court-day, the Sheriff of the county takes his stand in front of the Court House with paper and pencil, and every man who comes within his view is immediately booked, and if he attempts to escape is informed that his name is down and he must serve. No matter if the poor wight be just escaped from a journey, or be from a county fifty or a hundred miles off, serve he must, and that too, the whole day without dinner or refreshments, and what is still more grievous, without pay.

Another singular custom in this state and Rhode Island is, the allowing a voter, resident for instance in Richmond, to vote in Albemarle or any other county, where he possesses a freehold, and this affects very materially any closely contested election.—Nat. Int.

**BALTIMORE, May 4.**  
A deliberate attempt was made yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, to set fire to a lumber yard on Frederick street dock. The incendiary had communicated fire to the lumber in the centre of the yard, but it was happily discovered at such an early stage of its progress that it was mastered without much difficulty.

Most of the fires which have taken place recently, have been ascribed to incendiarism. We understand that an attempt was made on Saturday evening, to fire an unfinished row of houses in Chestnut between Schuykill, 3d & 4th streets. The fire was cast into the building through the front door, and fell among a quantity of shavings. The blaze was fortunately discovered by a boy who gave the alarm and the fire was extinguished. Had the incendiary perpetrated the villainous act at a late hour, the probability is that the property would have been destroyed.

The object of those who are guilty of thus setting fire to houses, appears to be the petty plunder acquired in the confusion and bustle which ensues.

How awful must be the depravity of the wretch who would beggar, and perhaps endanger the lives of his neighbors, for the remote chance of the petty spoils to be collected at a fire.—Phil. Gaz.

A lad, aged 15 or 16 years, is confined at present in the Charleston, Kanawha county Jail, Va., on suspicion of having murdered his father.

We learn from the Winchester Virginian that MARTIN VAN BUREN was burnt in effigy at Campbell court-house on the night of election in that county.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
THE Fifty-second Number of the *Republic of Letters* will close the first year of the work. It was commenced as an experiment the liberal patronage it has received, as well as the favor bestowed upon other works of a like kind which have followed in its track, shows that the plan of the work is approved, and has given it a permanency which induces the publisher to make such alterations and improvements as he believes will be acceptable to subscribers, and give it a further claim upon the reading community.

Since the work has been in the hands of the present publisher, he has endeavored to ascertain as far as practicable, the views of the subscribers in relation to one or two matters important to the interest of the work.

The first is in relation to a change in its form. It has been the opinion of the present publisher from the first, that the octavo form—being one half the present size, would be preferable; and he is gratified that the subscribers with whom he has been enabled to confer, have almost unanimously expressed the same opinion.

The second point is, in relation to the selections for the work. The opinions of subscribers in this are extremely various—so much so as to render it impossible to satisfy all. Thus far it has been our object to give *as much variety as possible, and at the same time to introduce into each volume one or two works of some magnitude. Some objection has been made to works which necessarily occupy from eight to ten numbers; as far as practicable this will in future be avoided.*

The second point is, in relation to the selections for the work. The

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## Foreign Intelligence.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

New York, Monday Afternoon.

The Silvie de Grasse, Capt. Wieder holds has arrived this forenoon from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d of April. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial have Paris papers down to March 31st inclusive, with letters from their intelligent correspondent to the same date. It will be seen that, although the Indemnity Bill has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies, yet the prospect of its speedy and unobstructed passage is a shade darker than per last advices. Mr. Livingston's despatches have returned upon him, and have revived unpleasant feelings. Their effect has been just what any man of two grains of common sense must have anticipated. Delays are now spoken of, and hints at requiring explanations, which show that matters are not proceeding smoothly.

Correspondence of the Commer. Advertiser.

PARIS, March 30th.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last, the report of the committee on the bill relative to the American claim of twenty-five millions of France, came up as the order of the day.

Mr. Duran rend the report, though not at length, which was very voluminous and particular; and introduced a bill providing for the payment of the money. He made some remarks in favor of its adoption, and upon the importance of maintaining a friendly intercourse with the U. States—spoke of the offensive propositions in the President's Message, which the Committee regarded as having been disavowed by Congress, and had felt that France would refuse to threats, what she was disposed to yield to justice. He added, that it was the intention of the committee to propose that the execution of the bill should be suspended until the offended dignity of France had been satisfied.

He was followed by Mr. Berryer, who said it was necessary to demand explanations on certain points, before discussing the bill: Why, he asked, this eagerness to satisfy the U. States, while smarting under the President's insult?

He spoke severely of Mr. Livingston's "imbibing the idea that money could be extorted from France through the influence of fear"—of his entire correspondence having been laid upon the tables of Congress, and the threat that had been solicited from Paris as the only mode of obtaining the sanction of the Chamber.

He said it was necessary to prove to Mr. Livingston, by an adjournment of the present discussion, that France would never yield to threats, and concluded by making a formal motion to that effect.

The Duke de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied to M. Berryer. He said the message of Gen. Jackson was a mere expression of an Executive officer, which he did not regard in the light of a public act. The act of the President had not since become the act of the American Government. On the contrary, it had been disapproved of, and this was a sufficient reparation for the act of the President.

He said that Mr. Livingston denied having dictated the offensive language of the President, for the purpose of intimidating France, which Mr. Berryer had said was proved by his correspondence. The Duke contended that the sum of twenty-five millions was satisfactorily shown to be due to the U. States, and it was the duty of the Chamber to enable the Government to fulfil its engagements—adding, that no steps towards payment would be taken, should the interest or dignity of France be compromised by the American Government.

After some further remarks by some other members, it was agreed to postpone the discussion for eight days. The Paris papers will give you the debate of Saturday. I have but sketched some of its points. Its renewal is looked to with interest.

Since writing the above, I have read a further correspondence (received via England per the Canada) copied into the Paris papers of to-day—being copies of letters received by Mr. Forsyth from Mr. Livingston, since those sent to Congress by the President on the 6th February—of letters that passed between Count de Rigny and Mr. Livingston at Paris, on the receipt of the President's annual message, and of the notes which passed between Mr. Serrurier and Mr. Forsyth at Washington, on the recall of the former from his mission.

\* \* \* \* \*

Tuesday Morning, March 31.

Mr. Livingston is preparing to leave Paris. He has no recent advices from our Government, the packet of the 1st inst. by which he expects them, not having arrived at Havre. The accounts via England, however, show the state of things at Washington, and Mr. L. has determined to proceed to Holland, to wait their issue, and for further instructions.

He still seems confident that the Chamber of Deputies will pass the bill of indemnity, after the discussion to take place next week. There is ground to hope that it may.

After a considerable interval, we have further advices from FRANCE. The reader will turn to them with solicitude, to see if they announce the decision of the French Chambers on our indemnity question. At those, if any, who anticipated so early an adjustment of the affair will be disappointed. It will be seen that the indignant pronouncement here

last winter, of Mr. LIVINGSTON's correspondence with his government, has, as we predicted, produced no little sensation on its reception in Paris, and that our Minister, finding, in consequence thereof, his residence in the French capital rendered uncomfortable, was about to retire from France, and wait in Holland the course of events. The excitement, we

hope, will be short-lived, and, although it may produce some little delay in the final action of the Chambers, the bill, we have little doubt, will be ultimately, and before long, passed. In the language of the chairman of the French Committee

the feeling of indignation will not be permitted to subdue the dictate of justice. It is, however, truly unfortunate that Mr. Livingston should have been placed in so unpleasant a predicament as to feel obliged to absent himself from Paris in so critical a juncture, as the presence of an able and conciliatory Minister could not fail to be instrumental in accelerating a favorable issue to the deliberations of the Chambers. It is much more extraordinary that he should, in such a juncture, be left without instructions from his government how to act. The first instructions, the reader will remember, which he had the benefit of, after receiving news of the astounding message of the President to Congress, was an editorial article in the *Globe* newspaper!—Nat. Int.

## STILL LATER AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Death of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, husband of the Queen of Portugal, & Resignation of the British Tory Ministry.

We have, by the arrival at N. York of the ship Poind, Capt. Anthony, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 11th ult. important information.

The British Ministry having been again outvoted on Lord John Russell's amendment to the Irish uthe bill, have resigned.

The Duke of Leuchtenberg, who a few months since married the Queen of Portugal, and took the title of Prince Augustus, died suddenly of the quinsey.

Prince Augustus Charles Eugene Napoleon de Leuchtenberg, consort of the Queen of Portugal, died suddenly on the 28th of March.

The son of Eugene Beauharnois fell under an attack of quinsey in all the vigor of youth—five days before, the grace and agility which he displayed when accompanying his young Queen to a horse race, were the subject of general admiration.

This unfortunate event came like a clap of thunder on the Portuguese nation, who already felt a sincere attachment to the Young Prince who had devoted his heart and his life to the new country which had adopted him, for two months past.

A part of the people refuse to give credence to so sudden a death, and many persons seem to give faith to suspicions of poison.

The Queen is sincerely pitied who at 16 years of age finds herself the widow of a man, whom she had selected as her husband, in spite of the difficulties thrown in the way of her union by foreign courts.

Portugal is still quiet, but this event may sow the seeds of internal dissensions. The dignity of commander in chief, which had just been conferred on the Duke de Leuchtenberg, has been given to the Duke of Tercera, who is very popular among the military.

HAVRE, 10th April.

The American Frigate Constitution of 50 guns—Commodore Elliot, arrived yesterday from N. York in our roads. This morning Commodore Elliot landed for the purpose of travelling post to Paris and receiving there the orders of Mr. Livingston.

The Constitution has been expected for some days. This frigate is employed as is well known for the purpose of carrying the American Ambassador back to N. York in the now very improbable event that the vote of twenty-five millions will be rejected by the Chambers.

A singular coincidence of facts occurred yesterday connected with the question of the American Indemnity.

Yesterday the American packet ship Albany arrived, bringing back our ambassador.

In the afternoon of the same day, we learned the arrival in our roads of the American Frigate Constitution, for the purpose of taking home Mr. Livingston, the Ambassador of the U. States.

## RESIGNATION OF THE ENGLISH CABINET.

PARIS, April 10.

Friday one o'clock. Sir R. Peel was on Tuesday again left in a minority on the Resolution moved by Lord John Russell for embodying in the Tithe Bill the appropriation principle recognized in the late motion on the Irish Church, the number being in favor of the resolution 285, against it 258, majority against Ministers 27. The Right Hon. Gentleman had declared in the course of a most noble speech, in opposition to the motion, that he could not consent to retain office if it were carried, & consequently on Wednesday afternoon he placed the resignation of the Ministry in the hands of the King.

The Duke of Wellington, on the meeting of the House of Lords in the evening

announced that His Grace with the rest of his colleagues had tendered their resignations, and only held their offices until the appointment of their successors.

What will be the result of this change, it is difficult to foresee. The Whigs have been dismissed, and the Tories turned out. The Radicals may now have their turn. How long England will stand such convulsions it is impossible to tell.

We are authorized to announce that Gen. THOMAS C. MILLER is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General, at the election to take place on the 1st of June.

We learn that A. G. MILLER, Esq. is also a candidate for the same office.

From the N. Y. American.

Mr. Webster is now a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and certainly if merit, capacity and services, may decide the contest, he will not fail of being elected.

There are those, however, who having acted heretofore with Mr. Webster, and entertaining the same general views with him, yet express doubts of the expediency of pressing his election at this juncture.

We cannot perceive the motive, or feel the policy of such doubts. We are fighting for a cause and not for reward. We are therefore bound, as it seems to us, to select for our leader a candidate, one who emphatically represents that cause—one, who, if successful, will honor it, in every station—and with whom, even defeat could not bring disgrace.

As between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. White of Tennessee, there is but little room for choice—neither having any thing in common with the high principles on which the Whigs have professed to act; and to neither—without admitting that these professions were empty and worthless—can the Whigs as a party yield their support.

Let us keep up our own flag and close array—and with Daniel Webster our leader, or if there be any other equally meritorious, and more available candidate; so only that he be a Whig—then with such a one for a leader—let us still fight the good fight, come what may.

Only two months have elapsed since the session of Congress terminated.

No doubt, the substitution of Mr. KENDALL for BARRY, and the mission of the latter to Spain, were settled before that time. The spirit and intent of the Constitution required that the nominations should be submitted to the Senate—but what is the Constitution when the Executive believes that it may be violated with impunity, and has personal and party predilections to gratify? A due sense of delicacy and deference, for the instrument, and a coordinate authority, would have caused President Jackson to act otherwise than he has done, even if sure of the rejection of his favorites. However painful the sacrifice, any arrangements in favor of particular men should be renounced rather than forego the constitutional process and commit a virtual usurpation of power.

Nat. Gaz.

## LIGHTNING.

"During the gust of yesterday afternoon," says the Baltimore American, of Thursday, "and while the crowd were waiting to see the balloon ascension, a gig containing a lady and gentleman, standing in the midst of the crowd near Fairmount, was struck by lightning. The fluid descended on the back part of the body of the gig, which it tore and burst, and passing between the occupants, killed the horse instantaneously. The lady, we hear, was very much hurt, her bonnet being torn off her head, and her hair, face, and one arm, severely scorched.—The gentleman was not injured. The shock was very sensibly felt by many persons in the vicinity."

Specie. Five Tons of Specie, belonging to the U. States Bank, lately arrived in Philadelphia, from Pittsburg.

## MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. J. C. Watson, Rev. John H. Marsden, of this borough, to Miss Susan, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. S. GRIER, of Liberty township.

On the same day, by the Rev. D. Gottwald, Mr. John Rovenstein, to Miss. Elizabeth Jeths—both of Huntington township.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. J. C. Watson, Mr. Michael Gilman, of Germany township, to Miss Sarah Feger, of Frederick county, Md.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Garielius, Mr. Henry Beaman, to Mrs. Lydia Winrott, widow of Mr. Andrew Winrott, deceased—both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Jacob Groff, to Miss Sarah Jacob—both of this county.

## DIED.

On Saturday last, Miss Mary Quinn, daughter of the Widow Quinn, of this borough, in the 17th year of her age.

On the 29th ult. Rebecca Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Keller, Esq. of Mountjoy township, in the 7th year of her age.

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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## New Goods.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber, a very large Stock of **FRESH GOODS**, comprising almost every article in the

**DRY GOOD LINE**, among which is a complete assortment of

**FRESH GOODS**, which the Ladies' attention is particularly invited.—Also,

*Leghorn, Tuscan, Stran, and Gimpy*

**BONNETS & HATS**,

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF

**SHOES & STUFFS**

for Gentlemen's Summer wear.—A very

large Stock of

**HARDWARE**,

embracing almost every article in the

way of building.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

**Plates and Edge Tools**,

**BAR IRON**,

Hammered & Rolled.

**SHEET IRON, STEEL,**

**Hollow Ware & Castings**,

**FENDERS & BRAIDIRONS**.

Persons engaged in Building, and going to House-keeping, would do well to call.

—ALSO—

**Quenaculture, China Sets,**

**MANTLE AND OTHER LOOKING GLASSES,**

**WOODEN WARE**,

And a Fine Stock of

**Fresh Groceries**,

all of which will be sold on the most

pleasing terms. The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 12.

M. B. Account of all standing

would be thankfully received.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

**Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books.**

Also, **BLANK BOOKS** of every kind,

and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

Brigade Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia of the 2d Bri-

gade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania

Militia, are required to be paraded and

trained as follows, viz.:

IN BATTALIONS,

As follows, viz.: The 1st battalion of the

80th regiment, on Monday the 11th; the

2d do. of, on Tuesday the 12th; the

2d battalion of the 89th regiment, on

Wednesday the 13th; the 1st do. of,

on Thursday the 14th: (unless the Com-

manding Officers shall direct Regimental

Trainings instead thereof;) and the 80th

regiment, on Saturday the 16th of May

next.

VOLUNTEERS.—The "American

Union Battalion" will meet for drill and

inspection, at Gettysburg, on Friday the

15th; the "York & Adams County Lib-

erty Battalion," at Franklinton, on Mon-

day the 18th; and the "Independent

Battalion of York & Adams Counties,"

at Little-Town, on Saturday the 9th of

May next.

The Volunteers within the bounds

of the Brigade, not attached to the Bat-

talions, will meet with the Militia for in-

spection.

Captains of Volunteer & Militia Com-

panies, are required to make return of co-

pies of the Rolls of their respective Com-

panies, in accordance with the 11th and

36th sections of the Militia Law.

THE APPEALS.—For the Militia,

on Monday the 8th day of June next;

For the Volunteers, on Monday the 2d

of November next.

SAMUEL E. HALL.

Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade, 5th Di-

vision, Penn. Militia.

April 13.

FRESH DRUGS

Zachariah Danner,

Has just returned from the City,

with almost every article usually

kept in a Drug Store, such as

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,**

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Spices,

LEAD IN KEGS.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

He is determined not to be undersold by

any body, and invites the public to give

him a call.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

BRUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound

for the cure of the bladder, obstruction of urine,

chronic gonorrhœa, and gleet of long

standing—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

LIQUID OPODELODOC.—Prepared

and constantly kept for sale at the

Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Penn. Militia.

Citizens and Soldiers:

THROUGH your generous exertions I was elected Brigade Inspector at the last Election—for which I return you my most sincere acknowledgments.—The short period for which I was elected being about to expire, permit me again to entitle my name amongst the list of candidates for your consideration at the approaching election. From the disposition which you manifested towards me at the former Election, I am induced to believe, and still continue to indulge the hope, that you will again stand by and not desert me.

SAMUEL E. HALL.

Berlin, March 23.

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Militia and Volunteers of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

GENTLEMEN.

I return you my unfeigned thanks for the very liberal support you gave me at the last Brigade Inspector's Election; and at the same time present myself again to your consideration as a candidate at the ensuing Election. I shall not be able to call on all personally—neither do I present any claims by which I should be entitled to your support, with the exception of my own personal merit. I shall leave the matter to your own discretion, and will be thankful for whatever support I may get.

J. B. DANNER.

March 16.

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

HAVING on a former occasion received a respectable number of votes, for which I tender you my sincere acknowledgments, I feel myself induced to offer again as a candidate for the office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, at the ensuing Election; and if elected, will endeavor to discharge the duties of that office with justice and impartiality.

JOSEPH J. KUHN.

March 16.

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division P. M.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, at the ensuing Election. Should you think proper to elect me, the duties of that station shall be discharged with fidelity and impartiality.

JAMES LILLY.

Berwick township, March 30.

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division P. M.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain that Office, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the same with fidelity.

ANDREW M'ILVAIN.

Hamilton township, March 30.

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Militia and Volunteers of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Penn. M.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, at the Election which is to be held on the first day of June next; and most respectfully solicit your votes.

DAVID SCOTT.

March 23.

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division P. M.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, at the ending

Election. Your votes will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

SAMUEL S. McCREA.

Gettysburg, March 9.

BRUNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY,

Translated from the German,

by Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor

of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Cham-

bersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

O'NEILL'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H.

BUEHLER—where certificates of

cures can be seen.

March 23.

LIQUID OPODELODOC—Prepared

and constantly kept for sale at the

Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.

BRUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound

for the cure of the bladder, obstruction of urine,

chronic gonorrhœa, and gleet of long

standing—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.